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### The Great Repudiated.

From the call issued by Tammany Democrats and BRYAN for a State convention, we take this assertion about the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL:

"The majority of the [Albany] convention regis tered the will of a leader who has been repudiated by the people."

If any Democrat outside of this State is disposed to regard this "repudiation" as a patch of rhetoric, he is respectfully requested to consider the vote for Governor of New York in 1894

673.818 HILL ...

Mr. HILL was beaten by a plurality of more than 150,000. That was a measure of his popularity in New York. He ran nearly 30,000 votes behind the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket.

Before Bryanism had divided the New York Democracy, Mr. HILL had taught it the art of being defeated tremendously and disgracefully.

Apparently he hankers for more "repudiation." Perhaps the New York Democrats have experimented sufficiently with his gifts in that regard.

#### The Alleged Change in Russia's Plan of Campaign.

According to the despatches from St. Petersburg, the Russian Grand Council and General Staff have prevailed upon the Czar NICHOLAS II. to set aside the defensive programme hitherto adhered to by Gen. KOUROPATKIN, and to order that commander to adopt aggressive tactics for the purpose of relieving Port Arthur. We know not which is the more ominous, the tardy change in the Russian plan of campaign, or the reason assigned for it-to wit, that, should the naval fortress fall, it would prove difficult if not impossible to maintain order in European Russia.

If the retention of Port Arthur was deemed indispensable at St. Petersburg, a decision to protect it at all hazards should have been reached many weeks ago, when protection was more practicable. Every step of the Japanese advance from Wiju should have been resisted with desperation. A very strong Russian force should have been placed on the north bank of the Yalu, so that the crossing of that river, even if effected, should be attended with such heavy losses as would seriously weaken the first Japanese army under Gen. Kuroki, and long delay its northward march. To gain time was of the utmost moment for the particular purpose of preserving Port Arthur, as well as for the ultimate success of the Russians in Manchuria. There is no doubt that by a resolute stand on the north bank of the Yalu a good deal of time might have been gained. During the interval a hundred thousand soldiers, with proportionate supplies, might have been massed for the safeguarding of Port Arthur along a line running from Newchwang to the northeastern angle of the Liaotung peninsula. Meanwhile, the reinforcements daily arriving at Harbin would by the end of six weeks have constituted a second powerful army, which, when the Japanese should have advanced from the Yalu to the fortified root of the peninsula, could have assailed them in the rear.

With regard, indeed, to eventual results, we presume that no military expert would consider this scheme of mili- ful for the United States to make known tary operations so judicious as that de- in some convincing way to the Moors vised by Gen. KOUROPATKIN and carried and to some other people, the determiout up to the present time, a scheme which for some six months to come was protect American citizens, and, if one to be essentially defensive, and which contemplated a gradual falling back of Russia's main force in Manchuria upon Harbin, the point of junction for the railways running respectively to Vlad- by Mr. Gummere, our Consul-General ivostok and Port Arthur. There was nothing spectacular about this plan, and it obviously risked the loss of Russia's chief naval fortress in Far Eastern waters; but from another point of view its wisdom has been already demonstrated, for in order to hold in check the Russian Commander-in-Chief while Gen. OKU s operating against Port Arthur, the Tokio Government has been obliged to put three armies in the field, thereby denuding itself of almost all its disciplined and trustworthy soldiers. Few, indeed, are the members of the old Samurai, or warrior caste-to which exclusively is due the reputation of the Japanese for dauntless valor-who still re- that time we had been accustomed to main at home in the Island Empire. No purchase by the payment of blackmail doubt recruiting or conscription will go on among peasants and artisans, but those acquainted with Japanese history know that, relatively, these men would furnish but poor material. On the other hand, Gen. KOUROPATKIN had been counting upon securing by the end of next autumn an overwhelming force of the best soldiers at the Czar's disposal-those, namely, who normally are stationed on the western frontier of European Russia.

Now, however, when the strategic advantages are all on the side of his opponents, the Russian commander is left flank and threatening his rear; alanese army has landed at or near Taku- of Tripoli, observing the submissiveness shan, and is ready to cooperate with with which we had yielded to the ex-

KUROKI in blocking a southward movement of the Russians: and although Gen. Oku has had allowed him the time needed for fortifying the approaches to the Kinchau Isthmus, which six or eight weeks ago might have been occupied by the Russians in great force. Does any one believe that such a body of troops as Gen. KOUROPATKIN could at present despatch for the purpose would, even if it reached Kinchau Isthmus, be able to capture Nanshan Hill, now that the almost impregnable mountain is

held by the men who stormed it? Mistimed, preposterous, and, in all likelihood, doomed to catastrophe, must be pronounced the move which, against his vehement protest, has been imposed on Gen. KOUROPATKIN by the carpet warriors of St. Petersburg. But needs must when the devil drives. It may be true, as it is alleged, that alarming symptoms of unrest are observed throughout European Russia, and that, if the vaunted fortress of Port Arthur should succumb to the "venomous dwarfs" on whom contumely has been heaped by purblind and shiftless Russian officials, the whole rotten fabric of Muscovite autocracy may collapse under the contempt of its own subjects. It is as true of a Czar as it is of the humblest human being that all that a man hath will he give for his life. It may be the instinct of self-preservation which has prompted the desperate order to Gen. KOUROPATKIN to risk not only his own reputation, but the one hope of regaining Russian ascendency in Manchuria.

#### Secretary Shaw's Keynote.

Knowing that time is money, the Hon. LESLIE M. SHAW has taken it by the forelock. He has begun to answer Democratic campaign arguments before they are made. To a Roosevelt Workingmen's Club in Wilmington he spake this prophecy:

" I venture the opinion that at least one-half of our opponents' argument during the coming campaign will be directed against alleged unreasonable living expenses. You will be told that the price of meat is exorbitant: that the price of bread is unreasonable: in short, that the price of everything you buy has been unduly advanced, and all because of Republican policies and Republican legislation.

Mr. Shaw is sure that before the campaign begins to hum "data from the highest possible authority" will show that average wages have increased "in larger proportion than the average articles of ordinary household consumption:

The highest possible authority in the matter of each wage earner's wages is himself. His wife is the highest authority as to the price of articles of home consumption consumed in his home. "Data," however authentic and however carefully compiled and neatly tabulated by the clerks in the Department of Commerce and Labor, cannot compete with these homemade statistics. This is our own remark, not Mr. SHAW's.

Fortunately some nobler food than the husks of statistics is to be within the reach of the wage worker and the salaried man. Mr. Shaw offers this sentiment:

" Employment for all our people at a given wage, with living expenses high, is preferable to employ ment for only one-half our people with living ex penses however cheap."

This is a generous, an altruistic sentiment. It smacks of the higher ethics rather than of political economy. Why will sordid employers insist that wages are too high? Why will sordid employees insist that wages are too low? And how can anybody have the face to complain that living expenses are too high? As Mr. SHAW cries piously, "May the good LORD deliver us from another period when living expenses are cheap!"

Mr. Shaw's "keynote" is early, but sweet. Increased Living Expenses a Positive Blessing. Hurrah for Roose-VELT and Bigger Household Bills! Some of the cold-headed Republican managers may think that Secretary SHAW is a little rash and sudden, but thoughtful sociologists must find him refreshing. A Stoic philosophy has been the best mood most of us could bring to the paying of bills. Mr. SHAW supplies a higher mo-Bigger living expenses are to be met joyously. Think of the good they do.

#### The Latest Aspects of the Perdicaris Case.

It begins to look as if it might be neednation of our Federal Government to of these be murdered or mutilated in foreign parts, to avenge him.

We imagine that considerable indignation will be excited by the report made at Tangier, which reached Washington on Monday of this week. The Consul-General says that the abduction of Mr. PERDICARIS is likely to be followed by the perpetration of other outrages on American citizens. The Moors, he says, have little or no respect for the United States, or for our official representatives, regarding us as of slight consequence.

If this be true, things have changed materially for the worse since the first quarter of the nineteenth century. After THOMAS JEFFERSON entered the White House on March 4, 1801, an exemplary change occurred in our relations with the half civilized Barbary Powers. Up to immunity from outrage for our Mediter-

ranean commerce. The insolence of these piratical States had recently been exhibited in the conduct of the Dey of Algiers toward Capt. BAINBRIDGE on his arrival in the seaport named with the annual tribute. Under the threat of an immediate renewal of hostilities against American merchant vessels, the frigate under BAINBRIDGE'S command was pressed into the Dey's service, for the purpose of conveying gifts to Constantinople. The Dey told BAINBRIDGE in so many words that, as we paid him tribute, we deabruptly ordered to advance southward | served to be treated as slaves. "I hope," from his headquarters at Liaoyang to wrote BAINBRIDGE in his report of the the relief of Port Arthur-although affair to the Navy Department, "I shall Gen. KUROKI is already posted on his never again be sent to Algiers with tribute, unless I am authorized to deliver it though a large fraction of the third Jap- from the mouth of cannon." The Bey

actions of his fellow pirate at Algiers, grew dissatisfied with the amount of his subvention, and, under the penalty of war, demanded an additional payment.

their limits, however, and one of JEF-FERSON'S first acts was to despatch Commodore DALE with four of the six warships which we then had in commission, to attend to the Bey's case. We have no intention of recalling at length the splendid work performed by BAIN-BRIDGE, DECATUR, PREBLE, BARRON and other gallant officers who shed lustre on our infant navy and heralded the maritime triumphs of the War of 1812: it suffices to say that the Barbary States were so severely disciplined, or thoroughly awe-stricken, that, after 1815, whatever insolence they might evince toward Frenchmen or Spaniards, they refrained carefully from molesting American citizens. It would certainly be a strange state of things, if, now that we are the richest, and one of the mightiest Powers on earth, we should show ourselves less jealous of our national rights and immunities than we did when, in respect of wealth and population, we were one of the smallest and weakest among civilized nations.

Simultaneously with the disclosure of the contempt with which we now seem to be viewed among the barbarous Moors. comes the report of a curious assertion made on Monday in Madrid by the Correspondencia de España, that notes have been exchanged between the European chancelleries to the effect that the Washington Government has no right to take any action in Morocco beyond endeavoring to procure the release of Ion PER-DICARIS from captivity, and that Europe cannot consent to any other American intervention. We do not know what is meant by "Europe," nor are we much concerned to learn, so long as Great Britain is not comprehended under the term. The rest of the European Powers may as well understand that we do not purpose to permit them to set any limit to our national intervention on behalf of American citizens; and that, if our countryman, Ion PERDICARIS, shall be murdered or mutilated, we will hold the ruler and people of Morocco to an account so rigorous that the crime will never be repeated. Either by the bombardment or the occupation of Tangier and other Moroccan seaports, we should take measures to exact an apology that would humble the ignorant pride, and an indemnity that would strain the meagre pecuniary resources of the socalled Sultan MULAI ABDUL AZIZ and of his ferocious and refractory subjects.

If, in the hour of our national weakness, our principle was Nemo me impune laceseit, we will not now, in our day of greatness, permit American citizens to be insulted and outraged with impunity.

### The Memorial to Andrew H. Green.

The question of the form which the memorial to ANDREW HASWELL GREEN shall take is under consideration by a committee, to which various suggestions have been made.

Generally these are for the erection of some institution or for the addition of some desirable improvement to the town which shall be consonant with the almost passionate desire for the beautification and civilized distinction of New York cherished by Mr. GREEN throughout a long career. Such a memorial would be peculiarly appropriate to him, for he was man who abhorred vain personal display. It would be far more suited to his character than a mere statue.

When Mr. GREEN reached his eightieth year one of the men associated with him conceived the plan of celebrating that event by having presented to him a loving cup by his friends and admirers. For this purpose he collected from them subscriptions, readily obtained, very considerable in amount, and contracted for a massive and artistically ornamented piece of silver.

The gift was to be a surprise to Mr. GREEN, but by some means he got knowledge of the project, though only at the last moment, when the loving cup had been about completed. He was enraged and at once sent for the well meaning young man who had devised it and sharply rebuked him. He told the poor fellow peremptorily, savagely, that the thing must be stopped at once; that he would not take the gift under any circumstances, and that the money contributed for it must be sent back to the subscribers.

This little incident affords an illustration of the character of Mr. GREEN and may well be a guide in the selection of the memorial to him in the city to which he rendered services so many and so distinguished.

# Mr. McAdoo's Sound Principles.

It seems that Police Commissioner McADoo's personal investigation of the conditions which automobiles encounter in the streets of New York has convinced him of two things:

1. That all law-abiding citizens should be protected by the police in their persons and property in all parts of the city. 2. That all violators of the law should be ar

rested by the police in all parts of the city. These principles, it will be seen, leave no room for the "zone" system for restricting the repression of crime herotofore advocated by Mr. McADOO. Yet they are unquestionably sound principles under the law of civilization.

If Mr. McApoo conducts his administration of the police in strict and uniform accord with them, it will be the most successful in the history of that department.

A Complaint Against the Italians. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A few month ago you said editorially that the Italians ought to be welcomed by us. Since then I have watched you columns carefully, and not a day passes that there

Italian is guilty.

It was Italians who stoned Mr. Gotshall's auto and now to-day I read of a most destardly assaul on a Brooklyn car conductor. The news is full of their crimes. Just ask the police in the Italian districts of the city what they think of them as a law-abiding class. I have no prejudice against any nation, but I must draw the line when it comes

How the Italians can expect to flourish in this country if they do not control these instincts I cannot imagine. If they must fight, let them fight like an American or an Irishman or an Englishman—with their fists. I have no uses for a man who uses a weapon.

An Antimatoan.

# ROUTE OF THE NEW BARGE

The Bulletin of the American Geograph al Society for May publishes a map of the projected barge canal to be built across Our meekness and long-suffering had this State. Illustrating an article by Col T. W. Symons of the Advisory Board, it makes some things clear that were perhaps not even known to the majority of electors

who voted last fall to build the canal. The impression is general that the new canal is to follow the present Erie Canal most of the way. The fact is that it will follow the old canal for only about 100 miles. The other 250 miles will be almost wholly along a new route. This is due to the fact that the engineering principles at the foundation of the new project are very different from those that governed the digging of the

The existing canal, Col. Symons says was built before engineers had the knowledge and the machinery to build economically the dams and locks required to canalize rivers and excavate the large channels necessary for flood discharge. With the large barge canals now to be built across the State to Albany and Lake Champlain, and along the Oswego River to Lake Ontario, it is not only desirable to canalize all the rivers that come in the way, but it will also be cheaper than to utilize the lines of the existing routes.

The present canals are what is known as hillside canals. They were built through the open country and along the higher part of the valleys, keeping religiously away from the rivers which, in flood, were ikely to do great damage to the towpaths. But the new channels will be in the rivers themselves as far as by deepening, widenng and straightening they may be made o carry the route in the direction desired.

The map shows us accordingly that from Cohoes, at the mouth of the Mohawk, far west to Clyde, the projected route abandons the present canal and takes to the rivers. Locks will lift the 1,000 ton barges to the Mohawk River above Cohoes Falls. From hese falls to a little west of Rome the river will be canalized: that is to sav. great pools will be formed by building dams, and these pools will be connected by channels not

ess than 200 feet in width and 12 feet deep. Near Rome the usefulness of the Mohawk ends, and it will be connected by a canal leading over the summit level to Wood Creek, which will be followed to and through Oneida Lake and along the Oneida River to Three River Point. Thence the barges will be taken up the canalized Seneca River

to the neighborhood of Clyde. From this point westward no water courses of importance extend in the right direction, and so the new canal will follow the route of the present canal to the Niagara River at Tonawanda. Then the Niagara River will be used up to Lake Erie and Buffalo. Only at Rochester will there be any important change from the existing route. The present canal goes through the city, but the new route will pass to the south of Rochester and cross the Genese River in a pool formed by damming the

In the same way the Oswego and the Champlain barge canals will follow the present routes less than half of the way. The Oswego Canal will leave the Eric Canal at Three River Point, and keep on down the canalized Oswego River to Lake Ontario. The Champlain Canal will keep in the canalized Hudson River as far as Fort Edward, whence it will follow the route of the existing canal to Lake Champlain.

Another great change from the present ystem will result from the substitution of steam for the present method of animal towage. The only successful method of canal boat propulsion when the Erie Canal was built was by animal towing, and so towpaths were provided along all the canals. The necessity of this towpath, as has been mentioned, was the chief reason for keeping the canal out of the rivers and building them in the higher parts of the valleys. Steam propulsion will now he used, and there he no need of townaths. The cost of keeping the towpaths in order is the largest item of expense of the present canal. This item will be eliminated from the cost of maintaining the new canal.

It is to be hoped that those who voted to expend \$101,000,000 realized what a load they were saddling upon the State. Col. Symons says that in magnitude the work this State has undertaken exceeds the work at Panama. More earth and rock must be excavated, more masonry used and more dams built. The cost per unit, however will not be nearly so high as at Panama because the work will be done in the temperate zone, where labor, tools and materials are abundant and reasonably cheap.

The engineering questions involved also are scarcely second to those of the Panama Canal. To be sure, the canalization of the Mohawk River is a very different problem from the control and utilization of the Chagres River, but both are engineering projects of the very first magnitude. If the Panama Canal were to be built under conlitions as favorable as those in this State the work would be simpler, easier and cheaper than that which New York has

In view of the heavy cost of the barge canals, we shall need all of the annual ton nage of 10,000,000 on which the new enterprises have been predicated. Perhaps we shall get it, though at present the waterborne commerce of the Great Lakes is falling short of the figure of nearly 90,000. 000 tons a year which until recently had been the average for a number of years.

# Mosquitoes in New York.

From the New York Medical Journal If anything is to be done this season to eliminate the meaguito as a cause of disease in New York it should be done at once. Aiready the Riverside Park is awarming with the insects.

The idea of the connection between the spread of certain disease—notably, in our climate, malarial disease—and the sting of some species of mosquitoes long ago ceased to be a mere theory; it has over and over again been proved true by actual ests, and it has taken an encouraging hold upon pular understanding. It may be taken fo granted, therefore, that any reasonable appropria-tions for the purpose of exterminating mosquitoes will meet with but little opposition. Much may be accomplished in this direction by the action of in-dividual householders, and the "campaign of edu-cation" needed to keep them impressed with the portance of the matter should be unremitting on vigorously and continuously.

The Song of the Automobile. In the chur of the panting motor. in the hum of the whirling wheel, Acrest of the wave of sound is heard The song of the automobile

"Way for the modern god of Speed, Vay for the slayer of Space! Where the tide of the city's traffic

Relis through the crowded street, Through shady lanes and pleasant ways Where city and country meet: Where Peace broods over the valleys, Through every land with pauscless march Advances the automobile

"Not a toy for the rich man's pleasure, A line in the spic of Progress, And to the metre true." Then it's "Way for the god of Speed,"
And it's "Way for the slayer of Space!"
And the great machine in the lead is seen,
in civilization's race.

J. C. GERT.

### THE JAP AS A FIGHTER. One Observer Awaits Further Light on

His Military Qualities. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the eports from Tokio are to be credited, the apanese intend to make the attack on Port Arthur the occasion of a grand spectacular entertainment, arrangements having been made for a large body of correspondents to be on the spot during the preliminary opera-tions and at the final assault. If the programme is carried out as described, it will give us a substantial idea of the fighting qualities of the little brown men, for so far there has been nothing of any account from actual eyewitnesses of the fighting up to date. All we know of is results, with pen pictures from imagination to fill in the background. A description in detail by competert men of facts and of the handling and conduct of the Japanese infantry under fire will be of inestimable value, for there is a tendency to exaggerate everything done by the Japanese

as something almost superhuman. As I ventured to remark a few days ago, the losses of the Russians at Kinchau and Nanshan were nothing very remarkable, nor were those of the Japanese considering the duration of the fighting. In the great assault on Plevna the Russian loss was that of the Japanese at Nanshan multiplied several times: and in the British assault at Tel el Kebir, that lasted only a little over an hour, the Egyptian loss was some 3,700 killed—just about half the Russian defending force at Nanshan. When forces something like equal in the relation of attack and defence, say three to one, are joined at Port Arthur, there

will be something to judge by.

It is not, all the same, to be denied that in most respects the Japanese have shown im-

It is not, all the same, to be denied that in most respects the Japanese have shown immense superiority to the Russians in their preparations and thoroughness of execution, even in those cases where they failed in accomplishing their purpose owing to insuperable obstacles. The Japanese have also had the advantage that their plans have been kept secret, and as usual the world has taken "omne ismotum pro magnifico." The babel of news and the confusion of strange and ever changing names in the daily accounts bewilder the average reader, while the magnifying of every skirmish and exchange of shots between outposts and scouting parties into "battles" makes the accounts valueless for information.

The situation, according to to-day's news, appears to be this: The Russians are still holding the Mukden-Port Arthur railway as far down as Wa-fang-kau in a depression east of the chain of hills overlooking the Liaotung Gulf, while the Japanese were at Wa-fang-tien due northwest of Pitsewo, their outposts occupying the range of hills between the two places. Wa-fang-kau is about 170 miles below Mukden. Gen Kouropatkin's present headquarters. On the east the Japanese main force appears to be still concentrated around Fengwangcheng, with its flanking and outlying columns, west, north and south, closely watched by the Russian cavalry, which seems to be doing good work. Whether this army under Gen. Kuroki is preparing for a forward movement simultaneously with Gen. Oku's attack on Port Arthur remains to be seen, but is very probable. Its main lines of advance seem likely to be along the Liaoyang and Mukden roads and timed so as to prevent any movement to the south looking to the relief of Port Arthur.

At Dalny, Gen. Oku has secured a base of operations that makes him, so to say, at home in his attack on Port Arthur.

P. New York, June 2.

Deficiencies of the New York Public Library. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Permit me, to call your attention to a few deficiencies in the New York Public Library, in the hope that by giving moval. I will mention only two very vital de iclencies of the reference departments so marked public usefulness among the public libraries of the ountry

First—Early closing. Both the Astor and Lenox branches of the New York Library close at 5 P. M. The reference volumes-acquired at so much expense, treasured with so much care, on which so many thousands of dollars are expended every year for custody and preservation, for all the good they are to nine out of every ten working or busi-ness men in the metropolis of literature and art of the western world-might just as well be buried at the bottom of the sea. In contrast, note that the reference rooms of the Boston Public Library are open until 10 P. M., of Philadelphia until 9 P. M., of Chicago until 10 P. M., of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., until 10 P. M. Is there any reason why we should not be as liberal to our citizens?

Second-The reference department is seriously acking in books on the science of medicine ing physiology, therapeutics, hygiene), placed by Spencer in the first place among all knowledges Can any one tell me the reason for this? The shelves are almost bare of standard medical works. Noth ing to speak of at the Astor Library, where you are referred to the Lenox; at the Lenox, hardly a modern treatise on any special branch of the med ical investigation. On inquiring you are told: "We leave that to the New York Academy of Medicine." True, the New York Academy has a magnificent collection of books on medicine, something like the public are only admitted on sufferance, and for a brief three and a half hours each day, viz, from e 9:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. And this in spite of the con tinual appeals of the Academy to the public for funds for their library under the misleading state ment that it is a public library, and in spite of the acts that various bequests and gifts have beer made to the Academy Library Fund under the mpression created by various public speeches and are open alike to laymen and members. He this as it may, the fact remains that the reference deof the Public Library of this great city in the field of medical science is, perhaps, the poor est for its size and importance of any in the world.

Is there any reason why this should be so? Let us at least have the reference rooms ope intil 9 o'clock. Let us buy a supply of modern medical books hearing upon subjects of up-to-date scientific investigation. Let us ask the rich citizens science, and who wish to see a proper knowledge of the latest discoveries and investigations this great science placed within the reach of all let us ask them to bequeath their money and make their gifts to the Public Library of the City of New York and not to private institutions, so that the greatest good may come to the greatest number. NEW YORK, June 7.

The Greatest Charge Ever Made. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: The observa-tions of your correspondents about the capture of San Juan are all amiss. To comprehend the magni-

tude of the achievement one must accept the poin of view of the President. He won the battle on the principle of least action. Like Nature, he is a strict conomist, and attains his end in all things by the least force that will accomplish the purpose. In war the test is, what did the victorious commander achieve, and at what loss? He freed Cuba, altered the map of the world, and landed in the Presidential chair. Match it if you can!

I have read of the charge of Augereau at Eylau;

of Davoust at Auerstadt: of St. Cyr at Dreaden Lannes at Lodi and Marengo; of Macdonald at or Lannes at Loth and Materialy, of Macdonald at Wagram and his passage of the Splügen; of Soult at Austerlitz; of Murat at Aboukir; of Lefebvre in the bloody combat in the Alpine Gorge; of Mas-sena at Rivoli and Zurich; of Marmonet at Sala-manca; of Victor at Friedland and at the terrible passage of the Beresina; of Oudinot at the Tabor Bridge; of Bessieres at Aspern; of Suchet at the storming of Tarragona; of Poniatowski at Leipsic; of Grouchy at Raab and Bordino, and of Ney at Jena and Waterloo. Did one of them attain the Presidency of the French Republic? And think of the terrible loss of life in each battle or passage. It does not answer to say that the com In the crowded hour he very likely resembled the man who fell from the top of a steeple, and who anding himself safely cushioned in the air, said SPRING VALLEY, June 6.

# "Rattling" Ball Players.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As I understand it, the averment of Harvard sympathizers is that the noise made in the two closing inning at the recent game at Princeton was primarily the purpose of "rattling" the visiting team, not in applauding any noteworthy plays made by the ceton team, and it was eminently success This is the same spirit which in a large number of ball games witnessed by me impels certain symnathizers to yell and hoot at an opposing player as he is about to make a play, in the hope that it may render the attempt unsuccessful.

Such is not the spirit of true sportsmanship. To

attempt to nullify an opponent's skill by using means to disconcert or, in popular phrase, to "rattle" him is discreditable. VOX POPULI. WORCESTER, Mass., June 6.

Another Car "Hog." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The "end on a rainy day? If he wasn't a hog wou move along in the wet?

NEW MORE, June 7.

## NEW BELLEVUE MEDICAL SCHOOL N. Y. University Plans a 6 Story Building,

to Be Erected at Once. The council of New York University, at a special meeting yesterday, decided to purchase land adjoining the new Bellevue Hospital medical college building, in First avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twentysixth streets, and to erect there a six story building for clinics and laboratories. The college needs more room now, and expects a very large entering class in the fall. Plans prepared by Cady, Berg & See were approved, and a building committee, consisting of five representatives of the medical college and three members of the university corporation, was appointed to carry

out the plan.

The building will harmonize with the ad-The building will harmonize with the adjoining college buildings. The first floor will be given up to the free dispensary of the college, which is at present treating more cases daily than any other dispensary in the city, with one exception, the total number last year reaching 150,000 cases.

A plan presented by the medical faculty providing for an elective fifth year course for medical students was approved. Many promotions and appointments were announced, and the council voted to confernearly four hundred degrees at commence-

nearly four hundred degrees at commend

N. Y. YARSITY CLASS DAY EXERCISES

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The class day exercises at New York University were held on Battery Hill yesterday afternoon. Dr. Charles G. Shaw made the invocation; Chester H. Lane delivered the president's address; C. R. Adams read the class history; Walter C. Leonard read the statistics, and M. J. Friedberg the class prophecy. Lansing Y. Lippincott was the orator and Charles W. Gerstenberg the class poet. Solomon D. Moss made the presentations. They included a rocking horse and a sponge. The historic bun went to and a sponge. T The historic bun went to

Albany and New York in the Old Days. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your historian has not gone to first sources for his information regarding the "gable ends" at Albany, and for correct information rearding the city of New York. He must have used a condensed version.

"The United States Gazetteer: Containing an Authentic Description of the Several States," &c., prepared by Joseph Scott and printed in Philadelphia, 1795, says:

Albany, city of, is situated in the State of New York, and ranks next to New York city, in population and riches. \* The houses, which are about 1.100 in number, are chiefly built in the old Gothic style, with the gable ends to the streets, which are mostly of brick. Gothic style, with the gable ends to the streets, which are mostly of brick.

New York, city of, the metropolis of the State of that name, and second in the United States, in respect to population and commerce. It is situated on the southend of Manhattan, or New York, island, at the head of a bay, and in a county of its own name. " "The north end of the island is connected to the mainland by a bridge erected over Spuyten Duyvel Creek, called King's Bridge. It is celebrated for a battle fought here in the late revolution, between the American and British forces, in which the latter gained the passage of the bridge.

Omitting the lengthy description, which your correspondent has given fairly accurately from his condensed work, the following wo extracts may be submitted:

two extracts may be submitted:

The scarcity of good water is a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city. The inhabitants are chiefly supplied during the day with water conveyed to their doors in casks from a pump near the head of Queen street, which is supplied from a spring almost a mile from the centre of the town. The well is about 20 feet deep, and 4 feet in diameter. The average quantity daily drawn from it is 110 hogsheads of 130 gallons each. In some hot summer days 216 hogsheads have been drawn from it. There is seldom in it more or less than three feet of water, and it is commonly sold for 3d, per hogshead at the pump.

It is 85 miles northeast of Philadelphia, 128 miles from Hartford and 252 miles from Boston. Comment on this last quotation is unnec-

NEW YORK, June 6.

### Force and Mind.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would seem as though all the wonderful achievements of the mind in science were being concentrated in this (twentieth) century—the acme of human history— the crowning epoch of the "Mighty Past." We tamper with Nature's most mysterious forces as a child plays with its toys. We boast that we have conquered these forces. Nonsense; they are con-

we cannot tell how the X or Roentgen rays pass through plates of steel several inches thick. Mar-coni cannot tell what is the ether which is the medium of his wireless telegraphy. The Keely motor was a fraud. Who can explain radium except by calling it a mysterious form of force? The word "force" is the most comprehensive in

While philosophy has remained stationary for centuries, science has made wonderful strides.
"Since Descartes uttered his famous sentence, 'Cogito, ergo sum,' modern philosophy has not ad-vanced a single inch." We might almost say since Aristotle, the most comprehensive genius that

Are we on the eve of finding out that what Herbert Spencer terms the substance of mind is an all-pervading, etherial, most wonderful form of orce, transmitting and photographing words and actions throughout the universe? Such is the written and published many years ago. elegraphy is a step toward verifying the theory.

Even our thoughts may be so treated. The writer s convinced that they are and can prove it. cousin, the famous philosopher of France, once "We cannot cherish a wicked sentiment, or utter a vicious wrong sentence or do a wicker

andmaid of Morality, of Christianity? Why ridiule Christian Science Nature is thus mysterious, all-powerful, and we must bow to her mighty, infinite decrees. Puffed up individuals with a little learning and a large hare of egotism think that they are masters of her forces: but to them in thunder tones she says
"Thus far O Genius! but no farther!" J. L. DAGGETT.

ater, here or hereafter." Is Science becoming the

wrong act, but we must pay the penalty soo

#### NEW YORK, June 7. When It Does Not Pay to Smile.

From the Shoe Trade Journal.
Salesmanship, whose aim it is to instruct salesmen in the art of selling things, remarks editorially that "If you cannot learn to smile you cannot learn to sell." Now, we are willing to agree that a happy disposition is a very essential quality for a sales nan to have. But, taken literally, the statement is not true. Perhaps 85 per cent of successful salesmen sell goods with a smile and find that it pays. But, on the other hand, there are 15 per cen re who scarcely ever indulge in a smile while waiting on customers.

Take, for example, some of the women who nake up the highest class of city trade—the kind that drives up to a shop in a swell turnout, enters like a queen, snubs the floorwalker, scats herself in a mfortable seat and looks around impatiently this class of trade you know that if you smile be nignly, and perhaps remark about the beautiful weather, you will receive a frigid stare from the customer that will make you shake. In most of the stores where this class of trade is catered t ou will find salesmen who are expert at handli ing boots, leggings, &c., with a cold politeness that would drive away an ordinary shor There are times and places for everything, and the time and place not to smile are in a shoe store when one of the human icebergs which inhabit the "Four Hundred" swishes in to buy \$40 or with of footwear-that is, if you expect to sell

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow madd my support of the refutation by T. W. Pa of the charge made by "C. S. C." that Englishm are bad losers in sport.

I have seen the Pennsylvania crew win at Henley, beating many of our crack college eights, to the iment of more enthusiastic cheers than

when they were eventually beaten in the Grand Challenge Cup by Leander. I saw Zimmerman earry everything before him on the cycle track in England, and Kraenziein and Duffy win our amateur athletic events, and they were enthusiastically applauded. Now we have Travis winning our amateur golf championship and every one on the other side tumbling over one nother in the anxiety to give him unstinted praise

for his truly magnificent golf. The Palma Trophy question is a small technical point and was raised by an American. Before "C. S. C." makes such a (to me as a sportsman) serious charge, he should in fairness pause a little and re-flect on facts which are known to all who are in any way acquainted with Anglo-American sports

NEWARE, June 6. Tom-Tits Build Nest in Letter Box. From the London Dally Express. A pair of tom-tits have built their nest in a letter

who opens the box four or five times a day

box in the wall of a house at Leedham, Essex. A family of eleven young birds now occupy the nest, and have become quite friendly with the postman,

# PIGEONS ARE BIRDS.

Not Poultry or Dressed Fowl, but Just Free-Listers, Rules Uncle Sam.

The United States Board of General Appraisers holds that dead pigeons are not poultry. This decision was announced at the Public Stores building yesterday in a ruling upon a protest regarding some imported pigeons which were caught alive in nets in Italy, shipped thence to England alive, killed and plucked there and then shipped to this country in cold storage. They were assessed as dressed poultry at 5 cents per pound under Paragraph 278 of the tariff act of 1897.

Conron Bros., the protestants, claim free entry under Paragraph 494 of the free list. which applies to "birds, and land and water fowls." water fowls."

Judge Byron S. Waite, who writes the decision for the board, states that under this paragraph pigeons are birds. The Collector's decision was reversed and the protest sustained.

# The Case of Mr. Perdicaris.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although it is beginning to appear as if the seizure of Mr. Perdicaris and Mr. Varley by object at bottom, it would seem that our what similar to that taken by the British Government some twenty odd years ago in the cases of two British subjects captured by brigands in Macedonia. These captives were a Col. Synge, who was

abducted from his farm near Verria, and a Mr. Suter, who was in charge of a mine near Doiran, north of Salonica. For the first the British Government paid a ransom of some \$60,000 and for the latter about \$65,000, the brigands being encouraged by the ready acceptance of their demands in the first case. The British Government found that capturing its subjects promised to become by the French writer, Edmond About, in "Le Roi des Montagnes." It therefore caused to be publicly proclaimed through the country be publicly proclaimed through the country that henceforth no ransom would be paid for any British subject. From that moment, owing to the active and complete cooperation of the Turkish authorities with the British Consular Agents, all danger of melecation of British subjects in Macedonia ceased. The Turkish tovernment was notified at the same time that it would be in future held responsible for the safety of British subjects traversing the country on lawful business. In the same way the ransom demanded for Mr. Perdicaris might be paid without haggling, and the Moorish authorities, through the French Consular and diplomatic agency, be held responsible. Any other course would probably result in the heads of the two captives being forfeited.

probably result in the heads of the two captives being forfeited.

The situation at Tangier just now has a curious resemblance to that at Alexandria this time twenty-two years ago, when the massacre there gave the opportunity for the British occupation of Egypt.

New York, June 7.

Oliver Cromwell and British Shipping. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Though England had successfully started business on this side of the Atlantic, Oliver Cromwell

saw that the Dutch retained control of the overseas carrying trade. This the Protector determined to put an end to.

His great mind conceived and his equally great energy secured the passage of the Navigation Act of 1651 which prohibited the importation of goods, not only into Eng

Common wealth, except in English ships. That wise policy gave to England her vast supremacy in the shipping trade Still, Cromwell was not the first of England's rulers to realize that "who commands the the world." As far back as 1381, Richard II. forbade Englishmen shipping goods outward or homeward "in vessels not owning the

Necessarily these acts gave great impetus to England's shipbuilding and shipowning industries—an impetus which has never ceased, and which to-day insures to her a practical monopoly of the ocean cerrying trade of the world.

When will Congress realize that American supremacy in ships?

When will Congress realize that the voting of only \$998,000 in seven years for ocean carrying of American mails is paltry, petty, and pitiful, compared with the voting, in the same period, of \$238,76,000 for railway mail transportation and \$31.856,962 for railway post office cars?

WALTER J. BALLARD
SCHENECTADY, June 5. Necessarily these acts gave great impetus

# SCHENECTADY, June 5.

Whistling Vs. Smoking To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One cannot but sympathize with the "Sufferer" who in to-day" Sun proposes that the whistlers should be hanged or tortured. No doubt he is one of those persons the faces of unoffending men, women and children

regardless of its sickening effect.
"Is whistling a disease?" he asks. Pray, is smok ing? To paraphrase his own language, the whistle (usually) retires, but with smoking the offender the craving be which a man cannot resist for the brief time that it takes him to ride ten blocks though he knows its gratification is a plague to all who happen to be within smelling distance of him! There is this difference between whistlers and smokers: There are good and bad whistlers—and the good ones are far from unpleasant; but every smoker in a public place of limited area is an abomination, no matter what price he may have NEW YORK, June 6.

# Reasonably Sure of His Job.

From the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Swallowfork is a travelling salesman for a large tobacco establishment. "Papa," said his little boy, the other day, "the

teacher at our school is getting up an anti-tobacco

club, and I've joined it. Do you care?" "Certainly not, Johnny. That's all right."
"But suppose everybody joined a club of that kind. What would you do for a living?" "Some day when you're a little older, Johnny," said Mr. Swallowfork, "I'll take you with me on a trip through Missouri, and you'll never have any

# more fears about my job." Another Way to Fill a Church.

The village club at Glynde has found an excellent method of persuading people to go to church on Whit Monday. There is no compulsion, but any member who day receives 6 pence less share-out than those

The Reverend the Earl of Chichester preached the club sermon to an overflowing congregation

#### Byzantium Claims "God Save the King." From the London Globe.

A Greek professes to have discovered that the the Byzantine. The statement is that on a manu acript just acquired by the National Library in Athens there is inscribed the notation of the hymn of Constantine Paleologos, the last Emperor of Byzantium, and this, on being transcribed and played, is said to have presented so many similari-ties to "God Save the King" as to strike everybody familiar with the English air.

#### A Retort for English Women. From the London World.

Though it may still be a thorn in the side of Eng men that their American sisters continue ake the lead in vivacity and to pluck from their France can boast of their brilliant women writers their political queens, their great artists; but so fat America can certainly not prove to us that she can do more than create chattering dolls and busines.

#### Sun Spots Accounted For From the Atlanta Constitution.

"Well." reasoned Brother Williams, "ef de sayin is true dat hell is in da sun, it looks like dar's some "You knows what makes em, don't you?" asked a clentific brother

Yes: a black spot shows up ever' time they pivenes nigger in!"

# No Color Line in the Catholic Church.

From the Pilot. The Catholic Church is the negroes' Church the future, for it is the only religious body which sees him primarily and essentially as a man, only incidentally as a negro.